

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 750.]

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1801.

VOL. XIV.]

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

12 TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 1st, 1800.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
In pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 23d day of April, one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An act to establish a General Stamp-Office."

THAT a General Stamp-Office is now established at the seat of government in the City of Washington, from whence the said office will receive the due benefit of the application of the Superintendents of the Revenue, under whose management the collection of the stamp duties is placed; any quantities of paper, parchment and vellum, marked or stamped, and duly counter stamped, with the following rates of duty which are demandable by law:

For every sheet or piece of vellum, or parchment, or four pieces of paper, upon which shall be written or printed, or either of the instruments or writings, joining, forty dollars.

Ano certificate of naturalization, Ano license to practice, or certificate of the admission, enrollment or registry of any counsellor, solicitor, attorney, advocate or proctor, in any court of the United States.

Provided, That a certificate in any case, in the course of the trial of a cause, for any sum of the said offices, shall in full as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient addition to all the counts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.

Any grant or letters patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for grants for military services).

Any commission or warrant issued by any grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services).

Any charter party, bottomry or respondentia bond.

Any receipt or discharge for or account of any legacy left by any will, or other testamentary instrument, or for any sum or value of a personal nature, due and owing to any person, or to a distribution other than to the wife, children or grand children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of fifty dollars, and shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars.

When the amount thereof shall exceed five hundred dollars, the sum above, and shall not exceed one hundred dollars.

And for every further sum of five hundred dollars, the additional sum of five hundred dollars.

Any policy of insurance or instrument in nature thereof, when the sum for insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars, the sum above, and shall not exceed one hundred dollars.

And for every further sum of five hundred dollars, the additional sum of five hundred dollars.

If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars.

And if above one thousand dollars, the sum above payable at or within fifty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid, viz.

If above twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars,

If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars,

If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars.

If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country.

The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange, without respect to the number contained in each set.

Any note of bill of lading or writing, or receipt in future therefor for goods or merchandise to be exported;

If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state,

If from the United States to any foreign port or place;

The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of lading without respect to the number contained in each set.

All notes issued by the banks now established or that may be hereafter established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said banks as shall agree to an annual composition of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such banks to their stockholders respectively, according to the following scale:

On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar;

On all notes above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars;

On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars;

On all notes above five hundred dollars, Any protest, or other material ad.

Any letter of attorney, except for an invalid person, to obtain or seal warrants for land granted by the United States as compensation for military services performed in the field.

Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law (except in cases of goods and chattels debrained for rent or tax), and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer;

Any certificate of a share in any insurance, or of a share in the bank of the United States, or of any state or other bank;

If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars;

If above one hundred dollars;

If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.

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That the power of the superintendents of the revenue, or of any other person, or persons, charged with duty, shall have been written or printed at any time *within the space of five days before the said officer's return*, and such vellum, parchment or paper, to come into office of inspection, and in lieu thereof, receive a like quantity or value of vellum, parchment and paper duly stamped, in pursuance of the act hereinbefore recited. And in case any person shall neglect or refuse, within the time aforesaid, to bring or cause to be brought unto the said officer of inspection, any full and clear account of his or her estate, or effects, or of any other person, or persons, than it had never been marked or stamped, and that all manner of things, which may after that time be written or printed upon any vellum, parchment or paper, authorized to be exchanged in manner aforesaid, will be of no other effect, than if they had been written or printed on paper, parchment or vellum, not marked or stamped.

III.

That, if any person shall, after the last day of February 1801, have in their custody or possession, any vellum, parchment or paper, marked or stamped by the superintendents of the revenue, upon which any matter or thing, charged with duty, shall not have been written or printed at any time *within the space of five days before the said officer's return*, and such vellum, parchment or paper, to come into office of inspection, and in lieu thereof, receive a like quantity or value of vellum, parchment and paper duly stamped, in pursuance of the act hereinbefore recited. And in case any person shall neglect or refuse, within the time aforesaid, to bring or cause to be brought unto the said officer of inspection, any full and clear account of his or her estate, or effects, or of any other person, or persons, than it had never been marked or stamped, and that all manner of things, which may after that time be written or printed upon any vellum, parchment or paper, authorized to be exchanged in manner aforesaid, will be of no other effect, than if they had been written or printed on paper, parchment or vellum, not marked or stamped.

IV.

And for the convenience of those persons who may be induced to have their own vellum, parchment and paper stamped or marked, it is hereby declared, that when any person shall deposit any vellum, parchment or paper at the office of a supervisor, accompanied with a bill, specifying the number and denomination of the stamps or marks, which are desired to be affixed, the same will be transmitted to the supervisor & collector of stamps, & the same will be affixed, and the same will then be sent to the subscriber, or to the said supervisor, who will then upon collect the dues and deliver the paper, parchment or vellum, to the order of the person from whom the same was received.

GIVEN under my hand and of the

Treasury, at Washington today

and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(L.S.)

TO RENT.

AT the corner of main street, about fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the road to Cincinnati. There is a good house, four miles long, four good stone fire places, a good log house and barn, good kitchen, with a number of useful cabinings; about thirty five acres of cleared land, ten of which is meadow, two grats lots joining the house. The advantages of situation of the place for business & pleasure are well known.

Cultivation of the tract is broken, it is intersected with fine bottom, with a small trouble and a small expense valable profits out of cultivation may be gained from the part of the tract. The title is in fee simple.

1856 2 3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the south by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of it, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many seats for mills it is well timbered and watered, and situated on a hill, the surface of the ground is flat, the soil is very fertile, it is intersected with fine bottom, with a small trouble and a small expense valable profits out of cultivation may be gained from the part of the tract. The title is in fee simple.

1856 1 3 acres, on the north side of the North fork of the Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running along the river, the land is bounded on the east by the river, the surface of the ground is flat, the soil is very early culture, the tract is 8 miles long, the land is fully level and rich. The title is in fee simple.

237 1 2 acres, on the waters of the North Fork of the Kentucky river, Madison county, 300 acres, in Garrard county. White Oak runs opposite the town of Pleasant Creek, the road to Danville, crosses the N.E. corner N.W. about 2 3 miles, the tract is of a very early culture, the surface of the ground is flat, the soil is very early culture, the tract is 8 miles long, the land is fully level and rich. The title is in fee simple.

481 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.

40 town lots and out lots in the said town of Clarksville.

6200 acres, of land in several small grants referred to the state of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kanawha, near the town of the same name, territory N.W. of the Ohio.

220 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N.W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 18 miles inland which lies about 25 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settle ment in the grant.

No. 10, 11, 12, Products, Merchandise, Lotte & Hones in Lexington, Paris & Danville will be taken in part a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Stirling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of said lands. For further information apply to

12 P. D. Robert,

Hight street Lexington.

12

INFORMATION,

15 THAT I HAVE COMMENCED

TANNING,

IN Spring field, Washington County, and will buy

on the flanks, & excellent leather, and kind for Mules, horses, &c. 55 lbs. green or 25 lbs dry as foal leather, for one third, if I receive them this year, or the first month in next.

Joseph Jeffs.

October 20th, 1800.

D. C. M.

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European Intelligence.

AUGUST 28.

We have now no accounts respecting the prolongation of the armistice, but we know there is a difference of opinion as to the proper term for its duration. We are also well convinced the different bodies of troops, which are in motion at present, cannot reach their defined posts in time for the immediate commencement of hostilities. This makes us hope much for the success of the negotiations.

According to the accounts of persons lately arrived in this city from Naples, it appears, that fresh troubles have broken out in that capital. It is continually a theatre of murder and pillage. There is no excess to which the Lazzaroni do not give themselves up, confident of impunity, as they pretend to serve the cause of the king, of whom they profess themselves the warmest friends. This monarch will not long be able to remain at Naples. He has but few troops there. Almost all the troops of the line are at Rome, or in the Abruzzos, and several corps have been sent into the meridional provinces of the kingdom to suppress the insurrections which have taken place there.

OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

DUPOST, Lieutenant-General, to the General in Chief, BRUNE.

Head-Quarters at

Florence, Oct. 15.

I have given you an account citizen general, that I have entered Florence. The army of the Tuscan insurgents, about 25,000 strong, according to the acknowledgement of the Austrians themselves, is dissolved. I have now only to pursue the scattered corps which have taken refuge in several quarters in the defiles of the Apennine, and to chastise the brigands of Arezzo. They are the most audacious, and the same who dared to insult the army of Naples in the last campaign. It was in that city that the famous miracle of the Holy Virgin was fabricated, which gave the signal of insurrection by the firing of a gun, which Mr. Windham, one of the principal artis in that ridiculous miracle made his discharge upon the French. These impudent should not be suffered to run this multitude of peasants and increase the number.

The head-quarters of the insurgents commanded by general Spänochetti, was at Barberino, from whence they were chased yesterday. As they were maneuvered on three points, they were obliged to devide themselves, and from fear of being surrounded they abandoned the works, where they had begun to place their artillery in the most advantageous positions. General Summariva has apprised some of his departure from Florence by a letter, of which a copy is subjoined. He is retiring to Ancona.

General Monzoni will advance tomorrow against Arezzo with the brigade of General St. Cyr. General Pino will march against Prato and Pistoia; and General Mather against Leghorn. I do not know whether General Clement has entered that place. I hope that in consequence of these dispositions the disarming will speedily be effected in all Tuscany."

DUPOST, Lieutenant General, Commanding Tuscany.

Head-Quarters at

Florence, 1st O.A.

9th year of the Republic.

Decree:

Art. 1. All the public functionaries now in office shall continue their functions provisionally, until it shall be otherwise ordained.

" 2. All persons now confined on account of their political opinions shall be immediately set at liberty, and the sequestration put on their properties shall be taken off. The public functionaries whom this order concerns, are responsible for its execution.

" 3. The present imposts shall be continued with a new order.

" 4. The Magistrato Supremo, is charged with the polling, publishing and execution of the present decree, which shall be printed in both languages.

" DUPONT."

CLEMENT, General of brigade, commanding the French troops in the Republic of Lucca and the city of Leghorn, to the Tuscan people.

Head Quarters at Leghorn,
16th O.A. 9th year of the
French Republic, one
and indivisible.

" In conformity with the orders which

I have received, I come to Leghorn with the column which I command.

" Acknowledging only the laws of honor and justice, the respect due to property, to worship, usages, political and religious opinions, I come the expounder of the sentiments, as a friend and as a general, jealous of good order and discipline.

" The harmony which prevails between the French troops and those of His Imperial majesty shall be maintained. I shall punish with severity whoever shall attempt to disturb it or raise any obstacle in its way.

" Tuscan people, remain peaceable at your fire sides. Let not the arrival of the French inspire any dread. Let such persons as have withdrawn themselves from fear at our approach return. I promise them on my honor support and protection.

" The city of Leghorn shall enjoy tranquility and repose. I have taken the means to secure them. The order, the union, and the discipline which I shall maintain, among the troops which I command, make me hope that its inhabitants not having any cause of complaint, will feel with pleasure the French in their bosom.

" The Tuscan troops of the line shall remain under the protection of the troops of his majesty the emperor.

" The refugees returned in consequence of the arrival of the French column, who shall offer the slightest insult whatever, shall be immediately arrested, carried before a military tribunal, and punished as disturbers of the public peace.

" CLEMENT."

Report of Lieutenant General Dupont, to the General in Chief, Brune.

" Head-Quarters Florence,

October 17th, 9th year.

" As soon as the Austrian major sent to Milan, had returned to Florence, Gen. Sommariva took every means to excite a general insurrection. He caused all his troops to march forward, and the torch to be fanned in Florence and the neighboring country. Lo! the pledge of the promises which have been made to us, and which evidently had no other object but to gain time. To supply the want of muskets, pikes were distributed in the villages. There was a depot of them at Barberino, which I have caused to be brought to Bologna. The lead delay in my march would have been attended with great inconveniences. The presence of the French in Tuscany, has been thought necessary by several partisans of the Grand Duke themselves, who felt that the honor of the French army required the measures which you have ordered. I have found this opinion strongly accredited here. The extraordinary levies inspired, besides, a very lively fear for the interior of Tuscany, and their pay was an enormous weight, which this state could not support. I have observed the highest respect towards the Austrian troops. Those which were in the Tuscany port, which surrendered its arms, and those which had been left at Florence, set out to day for Ancona. Nothing has passed that could in the slightest degree affect the armistice, and all the officers have acknowledged in this procedure, that the occupation of Tuscany ought not to diminish the harmony that prevails between the two armies.

" The city of Florence is tranquil—My proclamation instantly inspired the fullest confidence.

" I send you a copy of a decree which I was obliged to ordain on my arrival, to prevent the public administration from falling into dissolution. I was solicited by the provisional government which the regency of Florence instituted at its departure. The members of this government request to be dismissed, as they are already engaged in other employments, to which they give the preference. I have not consented to their removal, and await your answer on this point.

" I have ordered such persons as were confined for matter of opinion, to be set at liberty. The provisional government, though the avowed partisan of Austria, has itself judged this measure necessary. The severities exercised by the regency extend to above twenty thousand families. It has been a real tyranny, and has made us friends. Should he occupy Tuscany, for some time, I think it would be necessary to confide the several branches of administration to men less devoted to our enemies. The public tranquillity and the service of the troops require it.

Signed, " DUPONT."

A true copy,

Gen. in chief, BRUNE.

England.

LONDON, November 14.
The possession of Tuscany has opened

the road to Rouen, and to Naples, to the Republicans; and it is very probable that they will travel it at some period in the winter; and that the emperor of Russia having by a recent treaty, guaranteed to the king of Naples his crown and his states, that sovereignty will again find himself in direct opposition with the French republic, and will have a good opportunity of re-entering the lists, if such are his real dispositions.

" We have moreover to observe that the invasion of Tuscany by the French was one of the causes which determined the court of Vienna to recommence the war in 1799; and that the value which it attaches to that sovereignty, does not allow them patient to suffer the spoliation of a prince who is so immediate a member of the imperial family.

The diplomatic relations betwixt the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburgh, which have been suspended for some time on the eve of being renewed. The emperor Paul has signified his wish to fee an ambassador extraordinary at Petersburgh. Whatever the conduct of the cabinet of Russia may be, it is certain that the court of Berlin will act in concert with it. The emperor of Russia is now assembling two large armies. His son is to command one, and he has signified his determination to put himself at the head of another, should circumstances require.

The first consul knows no repose from the moment an affair of importance demands his attention—more especially when peace is in question: peace, which is the object of the prayers of the republic and of humanity throughout the world. Yesterday, immediately after the arrival of citizen Joseph Buonaparte; the count De Cobenzel, and the marquis of Lucchesini, the first could shut himself up in his cabinet, where he was at work till five o'clock this morning—but this did not hinder him from being at the opening of the sittings this morning.

France.

PARIS, November 1.

The count De Cobenzel and the marquis of Lucchesini are arrived at Paris. (Le Moniteur.)

The count De Cobenzel arrived yesterday about half after nine in the evening. The French government had sent orders to provide him with escorts on the road. A guard of honor awaited his arrival at barriers, and accompanied the three carriages of which his suite was composed, as far as the street of Anjou, where he at present lives, in a house belonging to the minister, Talleyrand. Citizen J. Buonaparte & Citizen La Forest, arrived at the same time, with the Count De Cobenzel. The French negotiation met the Count at Barfu Ormain, where Joseph Buonaparte entertained them at dinner, and where they remained two hours together. The prefect of the department dined with him. The two negotiators came for several posts in the same carriage. The imperial secretary of legation is Mr. Haps, who continued secretary to the Count of Mercy, to the close of his embassy in France. Journal des Débats.

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock, arrived at Paris, the Marquis of Lucchesini, minister of the King of Prussia. He lodges at the hotel d'Arbois. His secretary of legation is Mr. Lanhard, brother to the private secretary of the King of Prussia.

Journal des Débats.

November 6.

The Prince of Neuwied has made a peace with the French Republic. It was signed at Offenbach.

The armistice concluded the 30th Thermidor, with the Regency of Algiers, by citizen Dubois Thainville, has been followed by a definitive treaty of peace, of which the following are the principle articles—

The political and commercial arrangements of the French Republic, shall be re-established with the Regency of Algiers, as they existed previous to the rupture.

In consequence whereof,

1—The ancient treaties, conventions and stipulations shall be anew approved by the signatures of the Dey, and agent of the Republic.

2—The Regency of Algiers shall restore to the French Republic the concessions of Africa, in the same manner and on the same conditions as formerly enjoyed by France, in virtue of ancient treaties, and conformably to that of 1790.

3—The goods, money and effects, which the agents of the Regency took from the factories, shall be restored, a deduction being made for the same, which have been applied to pay debts due St. Les Lîmes, shall not be demanded until the day in which the French shall be re-established in the stores.

4—Frenchmen shall never be held in

Algiers as slaves, under any pretext whatever.

5—The commissary general of the Republic, shall enjoy the pre-eminence over all the agents of other nations.

On the 8th Vendémiaire, this peace was proclaimed in the assembled Divan.

On the same day, Citizen Dubois Thainville was presented to the Dey, and delivered his letters of credence.

The Prince received him with every demonstration of friendship, appeared much gratified with the compliments paid him by Citizen Thainville, in the name of the First Consul, and replying in these words—"Let us forget the past—I hope we may be better friends than ever."

The principal officers of the Regency likewise gave him tokens of affection, less satisfactory, and the foreign consuls hastened to felicitate him on the success of his mission.

The French also immediately re-hoisted the national colors, and the tri-colored flag now floats on the top of the house of the Commissary General of the French Republic.

The First Consul has ordered that this news should be announced in all the ports of the Mediterranean, by the discharge of artillery.

Lexington, February 2.

The last arrivals from Europe bring a lengthy correspondence between the English and French governments, relative to the commencement of negotiations for PEACE, between those Powers. It is of a very complex nature, and we forbear to offer any opinion upon its probable result.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives of N. Carolina, for the further taxing of Bachelors, and to forward the population of the State, by promoting and encouraging matrimony.

Orders have been issued from the navy office, (lays a Jersey paper) to suspend the equipment of our national ships for the present.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

FRANKFORT, November 10.

While we were flattering ourselves with hopes of peace, appearances have suddenly become very warlike.

Yesterday Gen. Angereau received a courier from Paris, with orders to give notice immediately, of the termination of the armistice, which he accordingly did on the same day—Adjutant General Richer was yesterday afternoon sent with the following note to the commander of the Austrian troops, and to Baron Albion, commander of the Meaux troops at Alchaffenburg—

General,

According to orders I have received from my government, I hereby notify to you, the termination of the armistice—hostilities will therefore commence in 14 days from this date, that is, on the 22d day of November.

ANGEREAU.

LONDON, November 8.

Accounts from Constantinople state, that the French had crossed the defile, and taken Gaza—Several Bays learning that the intention of the Grand Vizier was to restore Egypt to the immediate dominion of the Grand Seignior, took up arms and joined the French troops.

November 24.

Foreign corn has attained a price never before known in this country. American and Baltic mixed wheat, having within the last week, advanced from 125s to 135s per quarter—Baltic red wheat has risen 10s, and Hamburg and Bremer wheat 25s per quarter.

December 2—2 o'clock P.M.

Yesterdays arrived the Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last—it confirms the important intelligence which we mentioned in our last, that the Emperor of Russia has laid an embargo on all British shipping in the ports of his dominions. It is also stated, on the authority of private letters from Hamburg, that in addition to this act of violent aggression, he has thrown the captains of those vessels into prison.

Mr. Sheridan mentioned this circumstance last night in the House of Commons, and as it was not contradicted, nor yet doubted, we apprehend the haughty Autocrat has at once resigned himself to the influence of his passions; but he will find that the vengeance of this country is not asleep, and that the honor of the nation is not to be fulfilled by the breath of impotent resentment, or the government of this country is to be hurried into

any acts unworthy of itself, by the unprincipled conduct of even the self-created Grand Master of Malta.

Some of the ships which were at Narvo and Riga made their escape, and have reached Elsinore. The number detained is estimated at 300—their cargoes are of considerable value. The report of the sequestration of British property throughout Russia is also current—and it is also reported, that an order has been signed by Paul, that passports should be delivered to every Russian ship that sails, containing a notification that if the ship should be attempted to be violated by the English, the same should be regarded as a declaration of war.

Though no embargo on Russian ships in English ports, has been ordered, there being none to stop as we can hear of, measures equally hostile, were resolved on in the council held at Buckingham House, on Friday. The Russian merchants, seeing the oppression and injustice of being called on to pay to persons in Russia, for cargoes which they have to little chance of obtaining, applied to government for an order of council, prohibiting the payment of bills from Russia, or otherwise remitting money thither. This order was made by the King in council, after consulting the attorney and solicitor generals on the subject. In the meantime, the merchants held another meeting, and resolved that they should pay the bills they had accepted, but that they should accept no more.

This mail also confirms the report of the capture of Cuxhaven by the King of Prussia. On the 21st ult. 1800 Prussian troops entered that town, and the arrival of five battalions more were hourly expected. All our shipping in that port immediately sailed for the roads, to avoid being seized. His Prussian Majesty attempts to justify this act as a measure of necessity and precaution, in consequence of a Prussian vessel being carried into that neutral port by an English ship of war. It is easy to see that Russian and Prussia were determined to act in concert, and that they are determined to try the question of our right to visit neutral ships, especially if they can enlist any other power under their banner, either by threats or persuasion, and we shall not be surprised to find that the influenza may extend somewhat farther, we shall then be able to distinguish our foes from our pretended friends.

It is said that ministers have sent off an order to Lord Keith, in the Mediterranean, to detain all Russian vessels that may at present be found in that quarter.

Every account from Egypt agrees in the determination of the French to retain that country. Menou has been joined by several Bays and their partisans, particularly in the South, and had embodied and disciplined all the Greeks able to bear arms, not excepting the crew of the Turkish transports and other vessels which had fallen into his hands. Gen Kleber had began lines about Alexandria previous to the convention of El Arifch. These Menou was perfecting, and adding to them several redoubts and batteries.

The Elector Palatine is said to be treating for a separate peace, under the recommendation of Prussia and Russia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.
FEATURES OF THE NEWS.

Negotiations at Lunéville broke off. The French generals of the several armies notified the cessation of the armistice the 2d November.

The Emperor of Russia seized upon and detained about 400 British vessels in his ports, as a measure calculated to enforce the rights of neutrals.

The king of Prussia, in consequence of the seizure of a Prussian ship by a British ship of war, took possession of Cuxhaven with 12,000 troops and 3 pieces of cannon, to overawe Hanover and Hamburg.

That the Swedish Court had made representations to the court of London, relative to the violence done by the English to a merchant ship from Swedish Pomerania, in the harbor of Barcelona.

The Archduke Charles at the head of the Austrian armies with unlimited powers.

The French Armies in military array. Brune had commenced hostilities in Italy; whether Moreau was about to proceed, it is supposed to command an army for the conquest of the two Sicilies.

The Cardinal Ruffo had raised a new Sicilian army.

Bonaparte was to command the armies in Germany, whether part of his suite had already proceeded from Paris.

The combined Brest fleet had put to sea.

A British merchant fleet of 317 sail, under convoy from Portsmouth, bound to Lisbon, Mediterranean, and Gibraltar, had been ordered back.

That Lucien Bonaparte had arrived at Bourgogne, and

That the Emperor of Russia is not without views of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of Turkey. The throne of Sultan Selim trembles to its foundation. The French are established in Egypt; the army of the rebellious Pasha Oglon is in mighty force, the emperor Paul has made a special requisition for indemnities, as a cover for some premeditated design, and either of the powers, or perhaps the whole conjointly, may raise a convolution that shall completely revolutionize the Ottoman Empire.

Great Britain is engaged in making preparations for resisting the Northern Confederacy; in fitting out another expedition to Holland in favor of the Stadholder.

The Elector Palatine is said to be treating for a separate peace, under the recommendation of Prussia and Russia.

Bonaparte refused the request made by Count Cobenzel in the emperor's name, to admit the Neopolitan ambassador, marquis de Gallo, to the congress at Lunéville.

The English ministers sent off an order to lord Keith in the Mediterranean to detain all Russian vessels that may at present be found in that quarter.

It can scarce be doubted but some secret league has long subsisted between the First Consul and the magnanimous sovereign who declared his disinterestedness before Heaven and Earth; who arraigned the ambition of Austria, and threatened the states of Germany with the abandonment of the general cause, if they would not sacrifice like himself, all legal and personal views to common object—Malta however, seems to have entirely escaped both the common cause and the solemn declaration from the memory of his imperial majesty; and the Swedish enigma appears to be explained by a complete inversion of the sentiments and characters of his councils.

The last Hamburg mail brought letters from Constantinople to the 10th of October inclusive, at which time the Russian fleet continued to anchor off Boycot's Derc, in expectation of orders, in consequence of the surrender of Malta to the English, countermanding those which would otherwise require them to proceed to the Black sea. The state of the capital in Turkey was very uneasy, and much apprehension was entertained from the unaccountable stay in the Bosphorus, of the Russian fleet.

A treaty has been entered into between the king of Great Britain and the elector of Menta, on the 4th Nov. by which he furnishes 3462 men to fight the French, at 30 dollars per head, and 80 dollars man and horse.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE RENTED.

FOR ONE or more years, my plantation lying in Jefferson county, on the waters of Clear creek, within two miles of Kentucky river, wherein thereto upwards of fifty acres of cleared ground, fit for farming, with a grit mill one pair of French Burr, Stones, and a pair of country Stones with boutling cloths fit for country and merchant business, with a Dilifery if it suits the purchaser. For Rent will be taken merchantable flour or wheat: For terms apply to Mr. Joseph Fraizer, near Lexington, or to myself in Harrison county near Cynthiana.

SAML. LAMME.

January 30th 1801. 41st

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the George town road about two miles from the Ohio, a Black Mare, four years old, fourteen hands one inch high, a blaze face, a foal on her nose, her near hind foot white, no brand perceptible, bob tail, star in his forehead about 12 years old, appraised to twelve pounds.

WILLIAM CHINN.

January 17th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the George town road about two miles from the Ohio, a Black Mare, four years old, about four feet nine or ten inches high, with a final star in his forehead, without hind foot white, branded on the off shoulder thus appraised to 18th.

John Alexander.

Clarke County, Dec. 10th, 1800. 4

RAN AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER,
ISAAC BROWN.

An apprentice boy, to the Black Smith's trade, about five feet nine or ten inches high, I suppose him to be about nineteen years of age. A young deliverer going to me, in Lexington, shall have a reward of TWELVE and a half cents and no charges paid.

Cbd. Keiser.

13th January, 1801. 3rd

N. B. Found on the road between Bourbon and this place, A VICE without a SCREW, or any thing but the Stock—it appears to be new.

A British merchant fleet of 317 sail, under convoy from Portsmouth, bound to Lisbon, Mediterranean, and Gibraltar, had been ordered back.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

For Sale the Tract of L A N D,

On which the subscriber now lives, near Mul-

dough's Hill, Washington County; containing

about six hundred and forty acres a great part

of which is rich low ground, bounded on the

rolling side by salt marshes, and on the

other side fine meadows, a good pond and ap-

proximately, with tolerable commodious Dwelling

House, Stable, Barn, &c. and is unquestionably

a first rate situation for a Public House.

A credit will be given for a part, the balance in CASH,

or LIKELY NEGROES and HORSES will be received.

An indefatigable title will be made, for further par-

ticulars, apply to the Printer hereof, or

to John Muldrugh.

John Perry.

Campbell County, Dec. 23d, 1800.

George Scott.

Campbell County, Dec. 23d, 1800.

John Perry.

Campbell County, Dec. 23d, 1800.

John Ford.

November 18, 1801. 4

John Ford.

Lexington, 17th Jan. 1801.

Geo. Poyer.

Lexington, 17th Jan. 1801.

FLOUR—For Sale.

3 A Tract of LAND.

ON about 1200 Acres, on Licking six miles from

the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will

be sold together, or divided into smaller tracts, to

fit the purchaser.—The terms will be low for

CASH and TOBACCO.—Apply to

Geo. Poyer.

Lexington, 17th Jan. 1801.

John Lewis.

Dec. 31st, 1800. 4

John Lewis.

Lexington, 17th Jan. 1801.

SAUVED TO THE MUSES.

A FAREWELL TO THE WORLD.

NOW verging to my eightieth year,
Tis surely time to lose each fear.
O death's terrific call;
Content that life and I should part,
With smiles I greet his welcome dart—
Good night, companions all!

Each blit' we o'er and o'er enjoyed,
Each passion feels in me destroy'd;
My flock of comfort's final!
When fit for nothing we are grown,
We can't, I think, too soon be gone—
Good night, companions all!

'Tis heav'n's decree, we first should live,
Against whose power're vain to strive;
I feel it soon must fall;
For's every ill of age to bear,
Can happier hours be look'd for here?
Good night, companions all!

The'r rack'd from morn to night the brain,
Knowledge of all things to obtain,
On this ripe' fell ball;
More wisdom still in vain we seek,
We never can depart less weak—
Good night, companions all!

AN ELEGY.

One Mr. Mann, master of the ship
called the Moon, used to be very familiar
with a Gentlewoman, and her husband
taxed her with another Gentleman; she
therefore knew him no more than the
man in the Moon.

TO LEASE, For one or more years, A VALUABLE FARM,

Or finnys or one hundred acres, clear-
ed land, a good apple and peach orchard,
meadow and pasture, a square log
dwelling-huse, kitchen, barn, stables, &c.
in good repair—situate in Mercer county,
on Salt river, about seven miles below
Harrodsburgh.—Also A SMALL FARM
adjoining the same, to be leased together
or separate.—Also ONE HUNDRED
& FIFTY ACRES OF WOOD-LAND,
to be leased for a term of years proportionate
to the improvements person
who takes the lease may agree to make
thero.

JAMES MACCOUN.
Lexington, Nov. 28, 1800.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

In addition to their valuable stock on
hand, have just received and now open-
ing at their store, in the brick building
opposite the market-huse, a large and ge-
neral assortment of well chosen

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the present and approaching
seasons, which will certainly be sold on
the most moderate terms for CASH IN
HAND. Also a full supply of all kinds of

Groceries, China and Glass Ware, & quan-
tity of excellent Bar-Iron, Crowley
and Blister Steel, Castings and
Window Glass, Nois of ev-
ery description, Bouting Clobs
suitable for Merchant or Country
Work, likewise Mann's Lick Salt of a
SUPERIOR QUALITY.

They hereby return their thanks to
their friends who have hitherto favored them
with their custom, and flatter themselves that
from a proper and due attention, to meet with a continuation of the
favors.

Lexington, Dec. 1st, 1800.

War Department,

NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

THOSE Gentlemen who have applied
for Military appointments in the service of the
United States, are informed that their applications
will be all the recommendations necessary
to be made by the War Office on Saturday evening 18th. Those who desire to be consider-
ed as candidates will fee the propriety of renewing
their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary at War.

The printers in the different states are requested
to give this a place in their Gazettes.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A few Tons of Good, Well Cleanned
HEMP:

For which MERCCHANDISE, NAILS
or Good Dry SALT, at 12s. per bushel
will be given by

THOMAS HART.

Dec. 15, 1800.

WHEREAS my wife RACHAEL HUME, has
left my bed and board, without any just cause,
this is therefore to caution all persons against cre-
ating her on my account, as I am determined to
pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Gabriel Hume.

31

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE the satisfaction of informing
their customers and others, that
in consequence of an arrangement made
by JOHN JORDAN jun. they will be en-
titled to purchase the following articles
of produce this season, viz.

HEMP, WHEAT, FLOUR,
8 AND TOBACCO,

For which they will give such prices as
their present engagements and projects
will justify, which they hope will be found
as liberal as any.

But as they have undertaken this busi-
ness, with prospects indeed, too trifling
even to compensate them for their services,
they hope at least, to meet with better
encouragement than what has hereto-
fore been allotted by the Planters and
Farmers of this state, to those who ex-
ported their Produce, and that a proper
distinction will be made in favor of them,
who, at all times have exerted themselves
to embrace every opportunity of serving
the Planters, &c.

It is with the utmost reluctance they
take notice of an incontrovertible truth,
that so far from meeting the encouragement
due their exertions, they have hitherto had the mortification to find that
a preference was at all times given (unless
when payment was made in produce) to others, who hold for cash only—in conse-
quence of which, they have determined to
purse the same system of Commerce that
is now so loudly complained of by the Ci-
tizens at large, so long at least, until their
competitors should either be obliged to
undergo the same risk and trouble, or the
Farmer and Planter take a more extensive
view of his real interest—but being anxious
to avoid their proportion of general
cenre, and to make their occupation as
useful as possible, they have once more
receded from their resolution, determin-
ed to purchase the productions of the
soil, and trust to the liberality of the
Farmer and Planter, to obviate those
complaints in future.

The conditions on which they intend
to take produce, are, the Cash Prices of
the several articles—In return, they will
continue to sell their goods at their usu-
al low prices, for Cash or Produce. Those
who may have more Produce than would
be convenient for them to take in Goods,
shall receive Cash, by allowing a reason-
able credit, but no payments will be made
either in Goods or Cash, until the deliv-
ery of the articles, and it is further ex-
pected that none will solicit an advance,
as it is impossible for them (in con-
sequence of the numerous disappointments
heretofore experienced) either to dis-
misse, or to deviate from this rule.

JOHN A SEITZ,

JOHN JORDAN jun. & Co.

N. B. By the above arrangements there
can be no cause for suspecting us of sel-
ling higher, and consequently we flatter
ourselves with a continuance of the custom
of those who shall wish to purchase for
Cash.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I am authorized to sell two tracts of
LAND,

IN Madison county conveyed by Saml.
Elliott to Elias Williams. One tract
contains 250 acres lying on the south side
of and adjoining the Kentucky river op-
posite the Copers lick.—The other tract
also contains 250 acres, granted as afore-
said; this tract lies about half a mile be-
low the former, they were located and
surveyed, at an early period by Joseph
Lang, and regularly conveyed by him to
Elliott. They are above Boonborough,
and are said to be of a good quality and
well situated; one of the tracts has a ten-
ant at present.

I will also sell 1557 acres of LAND
on Big Reedy; patented to Jacob Ambrose
of Bairdton, in two grants; and 2000
acres on Beaver Creek a branch of the
main fork of Licking in Bourbon county.

Any person inclining to purchase ei-
ther of the above tracts of LAND, may
know the terms by applying to the sub-
scriber in Lexington.

Dec. 1st 1800. 6 C. Beatty.

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of re-
spectability in Philadelphia, to sell about
one hundred and eighty thousand
acres of

LAND,

in different parts of this state,—some of it
MILITARY LANDS south of Green-
river.—The payments will be made easy.
I will take a small part in CASH, the
balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP
or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for
three fourths of the purchase money, payable
in one, two and three years.—A de-
scription of the LAND, and particulars
of the terms may be had by applying to
me in Lexington.

Tbos. Bodley.

December 20th, 1800.

A FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY

I S again offered those indebted to JOHN
JORDAN jun. to discharge their re-
spective balances, as

**Hemp, 8 Flour, or
Wheat, 8 Tobacco,**

Will be taken in payment—This method
is preferred to the disagreeable alterna-
tive of bringing suits, and will be a means
of saving those that are delinquent, much
expense. 'Tis therefore expected that
they will avail themselves of this oppor-
tunity, nor longer postpone the payment
of their just debts.

John Jordan jun.

AN ELEGANT

Additional airtment of

MERCHANDISE,

Just received by
John Jordan jun. & Co.
Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

Just received from Lee & Co's. Patent
and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore,
and for sale by Macbean & Foyzer,
at the Store formerly occupied by Mr.
Robert Barr, Lexington, the following
Valuable

26 MEDICINES:
HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROY-
ING LOZENGES,

Which have, within eighteen months past, given
relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PER-
SONS, and in a great number of dangerous complaints,
arising from food, drink, and foul or
noxious smells in the stomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellency of this remedy is, its being
suited to every age and constitution: contains nothing
but what is perfectly innocent, and is in cold
in its operation, that it cannot injure the most deli-
cate pregnant lady, or the tender infant of a week
old; should no worms exist in the body, will
without pain or gripping cleanse the stomach and
bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby
prevent the production of worms and many fatal
diseases.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms
by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly
of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,
the Alcidean, or small saw worm, and lastly, the
Tenia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance
to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full
of points; it is most hurtful, and most difficult to
cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, dif-
ferent breath, especially in the morning—Bad
and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the
face—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and some-
times privation of speech—Starting and grinding
of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetites, sometimes
losing weight, sometimes overeating—Purging,
flatulence, and fecid stools—Vomiting—Hard
belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—
Pains in the head and lungs, with lowsetts of spirits—
Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—
A dry cough—Excitable thirst—Sometimes pale
and unhealthy countenances, and sometimes the face
blasted and flushed.

Persons suffering any of the above symptoms,
find the most immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have
been constantly attended with success in all com-
plaints similar to those above described.

Children generally take this medicine with eag-
erness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agree-
able taste.

RECENT CURES,

SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS.
MICHAEL DUFFY, residing at No. 57,
Wilkes street, Fall's Point, city of Baltimore,
Voluntarily and faithfully states, that the following statement
is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children,
a boy of seven, and two girls, one five, and the
other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly
at the same time, of a common fever, as I then
supposed, but was soon convinced the disorder was
caused by worms; they were frequently troubled
with convulsions fits, and violent fits, fitting them
themselves, and almost continual vomiting and pur-
ging, particularly the younger. I made immediate
application to a physician of the first reputation,
and his medicines were administered with a confi-
dence of success which only increased my dis-
appointment. The children grew daily worse, and I
absolutely despaired of their recovery. At length
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